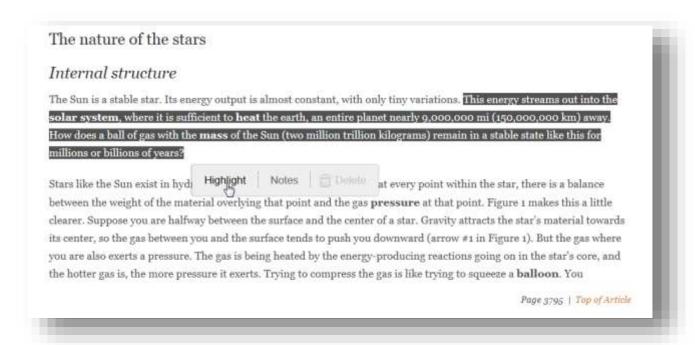
## **Highlights and Notes**

As eBooks and digital resources have become more popular, a problem has presented itself: how can a user easily take notes without opening a separate program? Gale has found the solution with our new **Highlights and Notes** tool, scheduled to launch on or around Tuesday, September 30, in **Student Resources in Context.** 

The new tool allows users of the digital resources listed above to select text from an eBook or article, highlight the important sections, add their own notes, and save it to a new "Highlighted Articles" page where it can be accessed or exported, during each user's session (no user account required).

Researchers will utilize their critical thinking skills by finding important information in multiple sources and marking the relevant facts in each. Within the same session, the highlighted sections can be easily viewed, printed, downloaded, or sent via email. **Highlights and Notes** is the perfect tool for anyone conducting research in Gale's products.

Below is a step-by-step guide to using the **Highlights and Notes** tool.



1. Select the text you'd like to save, then click Highlight

## The nature of the stars

## Internal structure

The Sun is a stable star. Its energy output is almost constant, with only tiny variations. This energy streams out into the solar system, where it is sufficient to heat the earth, an entire planet nearly 9,000,000 mi (150,000,000 km) away. How does a ball of gas with the mass of the Sun (two million trillion kilograms) remain in a stable state like this for millions or billions of years?

Stars like the Sun exist in hydi between the weight of the mat clearer. Suppose you are halfw



very point within the star, there is a balance ssure at that point. Figure 1 makes this a little star. Gravity attracts the star's material towards

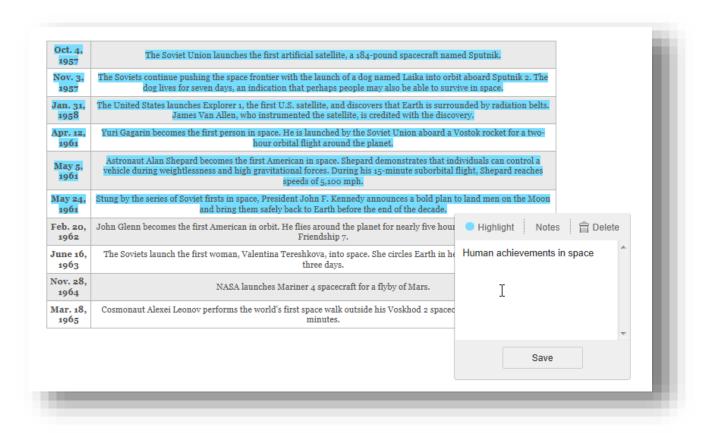
its center, so the gas between you and the surface tends to push you downward (arrow #1 in Figure 1). But the gas where you are also exerts a pressure. The gas is being heated by the energy-producing reactions going on in the star's core, and the hotter gas is, the more pressure it exerts. Trying to compress the gas is like trying to squeeze a balloon. You

Page 3795 | Top of Article

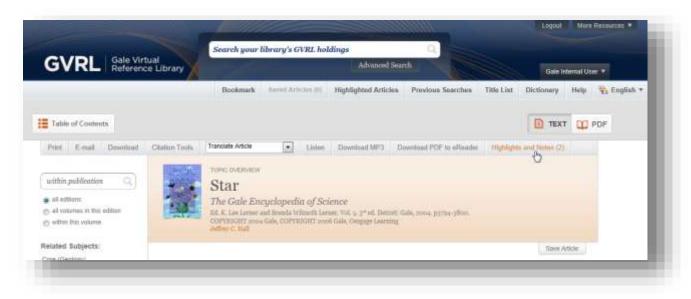
2. Assign a color to the highlighted text, there are six options.

## The nature of the stars Internal structure The Sun is a stable star. Its energy output is almost constant, with only tiny variations. This energy streams out into the solar system, where it is sufficient to heat the earth, an entire planet nearly 9,000,000 mi (150,000,000 km) away. How does a ball of gas with the mass of the Sun (two million trillion kilograms) remain in a stable state like this for millions or billions of years? Highlight Notes m Delete Stars like the Sun exist in hydrostatic equi Internal structure of the stars vithin the star, there is a balance between the weight of the material overlyi t point. Figure 1 makes this a little clearer. Suppose you are halfway between y attracts the star's material towards its center, so the gas between you and the w #1 in Figure 1). But the gas where you are also exerts a pressure. The gas is b tions going on in the star's core, and the hotter gas is, the more pressure it exer y g to squeeze a balloon. You Page 3795 | Top of Article

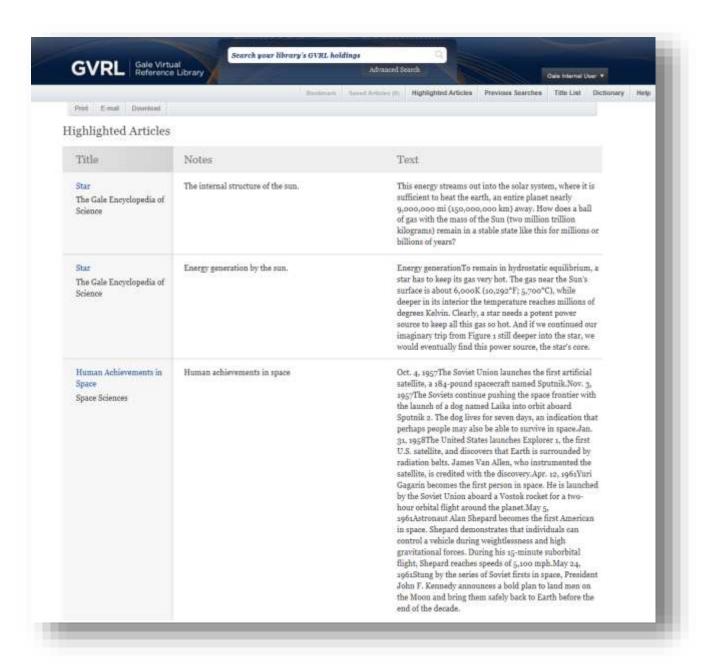
3. To add Notes, click on the tab, enter the text and click "Save"



4. Keep your highlighted sections organized by using different colors for each publication, resource, or article



5. To view all of your highlighted sections, click the Highlights and Notes button



6. The Highlighted Articles page shows all of your highlighted sections and notes, including the name of the source publications.